

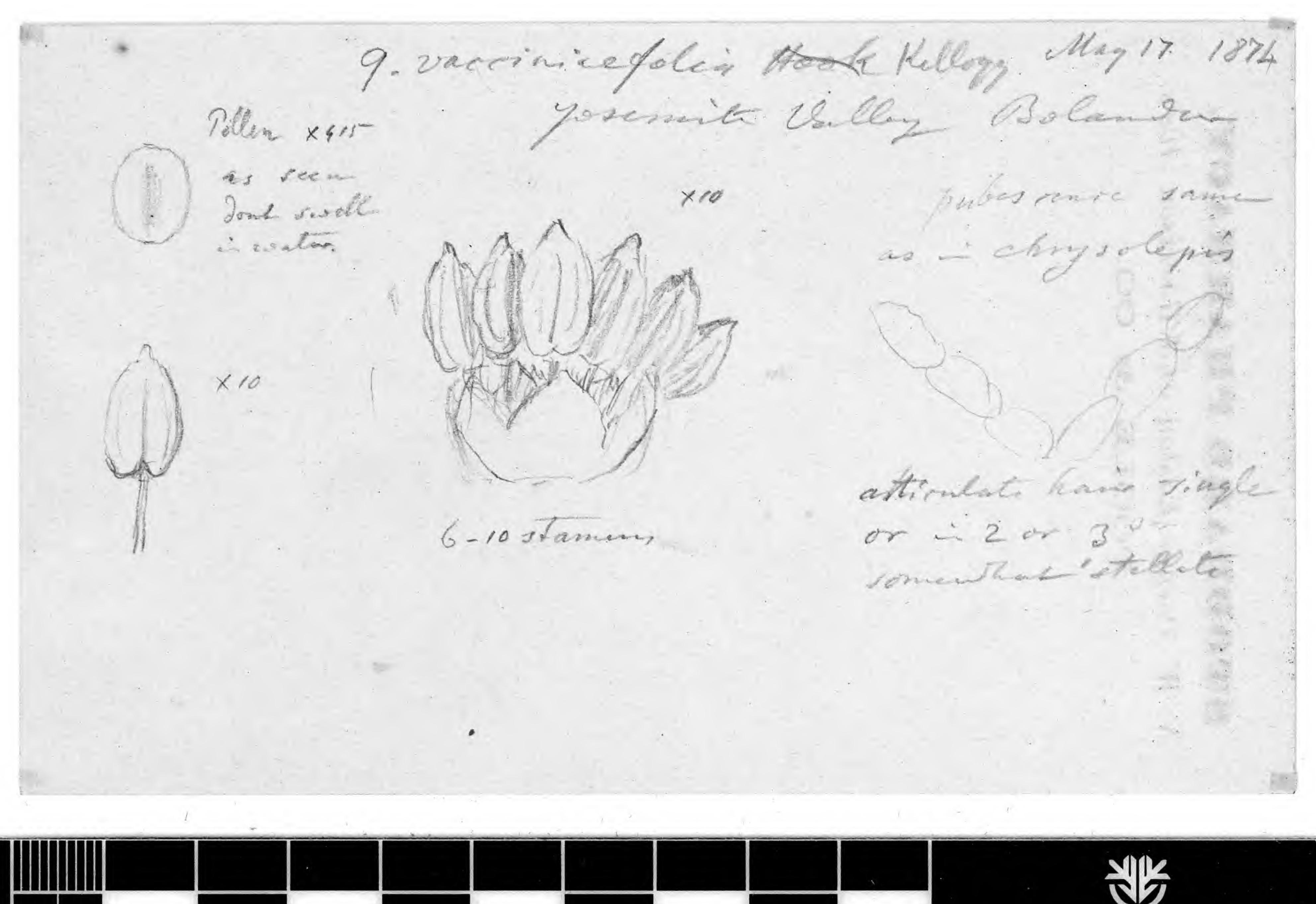
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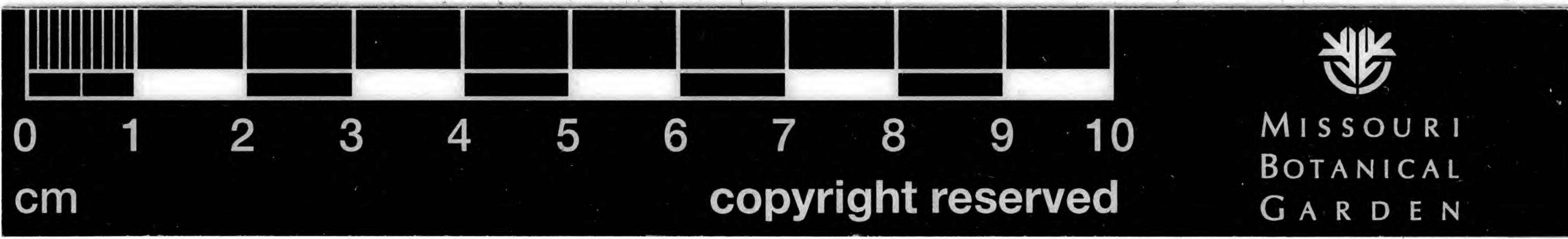
J. Welson 100 23 18/4 Grane. Colif. Head. I. 96 - as formores. _ Dr. Kellogg erhibited a draving for new species foak, to which was jum the provisional name of Queren raccinificia, Kellog, or Huckliburg-leaf vak. _ Leaves annal, con accour, small, Morg-orate, acute, submucronah, somewhot ormer or have; platown store, retien. late; fus com and stellate-puterent beneatt; margin whin, pohion short, Fruit ovan pubount, mucronate, subassili; cup shallow, mornin thin, scales minute ap. promis, hvory-procous tipped with brown, shellare furbreut. Brimial? This epicies of oak is abundant on the lofty mountains I California. The brinity, Scott & Siskiyon mombain an clothet with extension thickets of this shout. It is randy four our wich in d'auter au 4-6 fut high. The handen an smooth, round & clumber, and together with the but out fring resemble the Whothering. The traves as about an inch in lught, I land of the bar on dender putito 2-3 hims in length, lamina about twin that with; the

"The sealing one interest to M. F. Boardsly for the spring of fruit.

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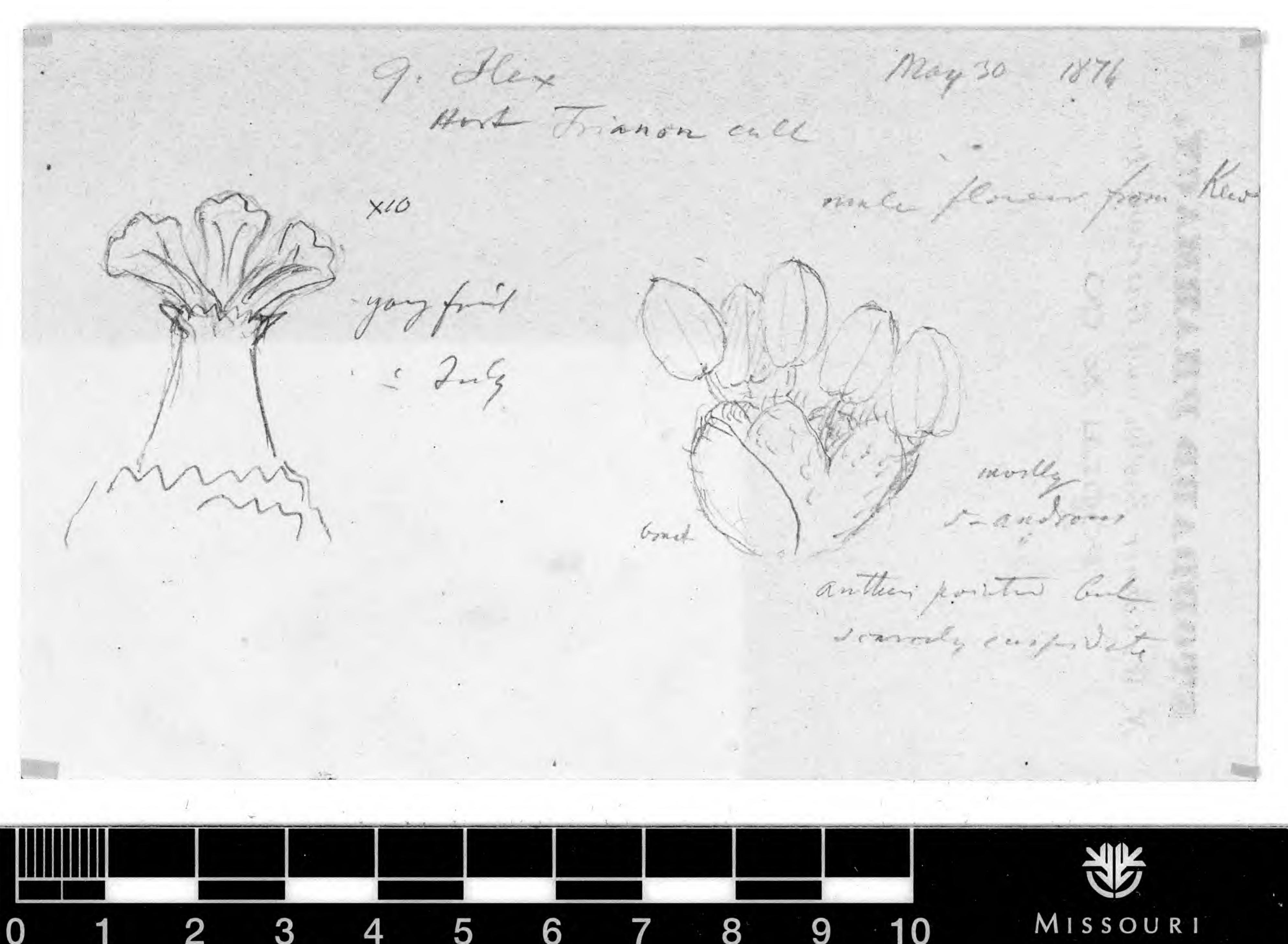
BOTANICAL GARDEN





MISSOURI ENGELMANN PAPERS

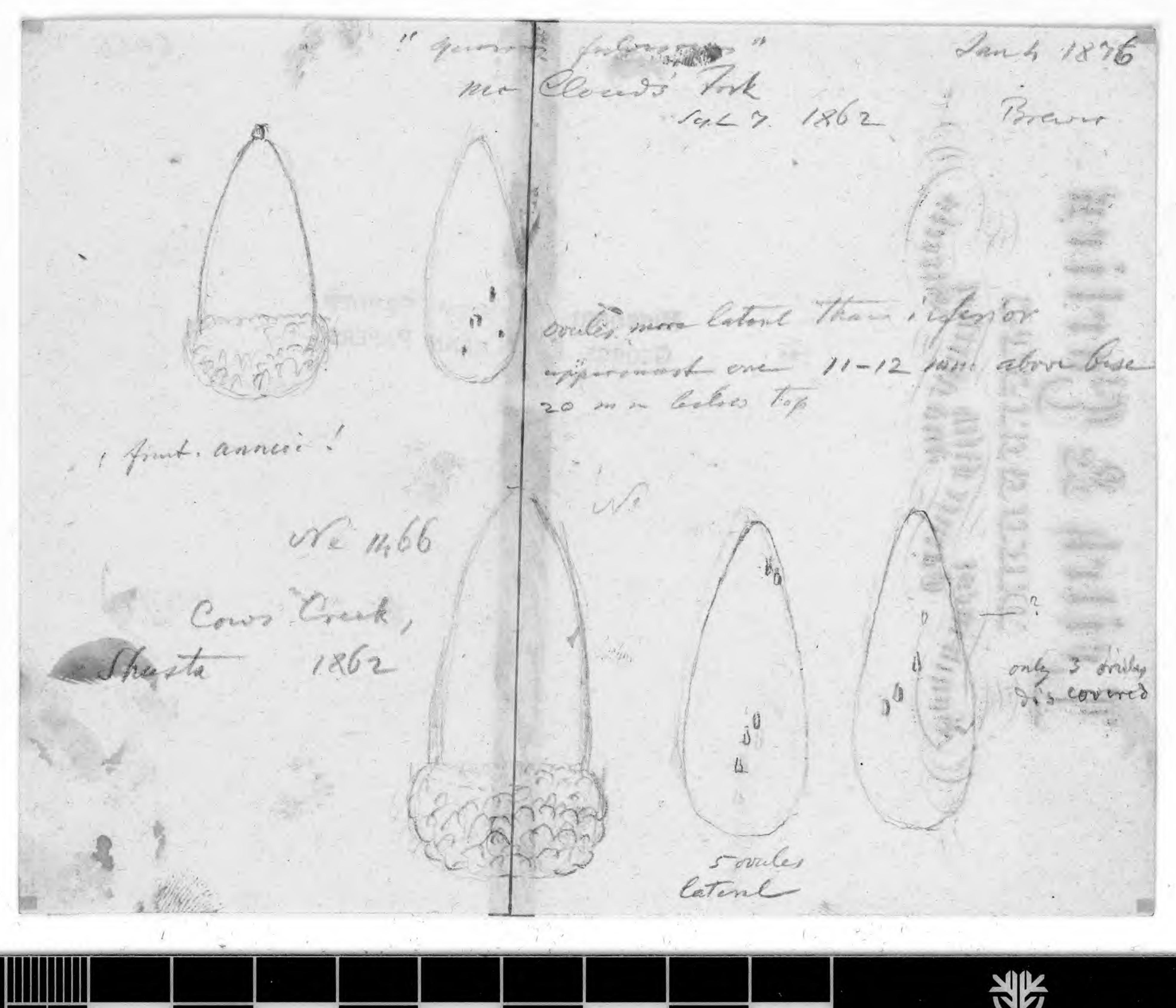






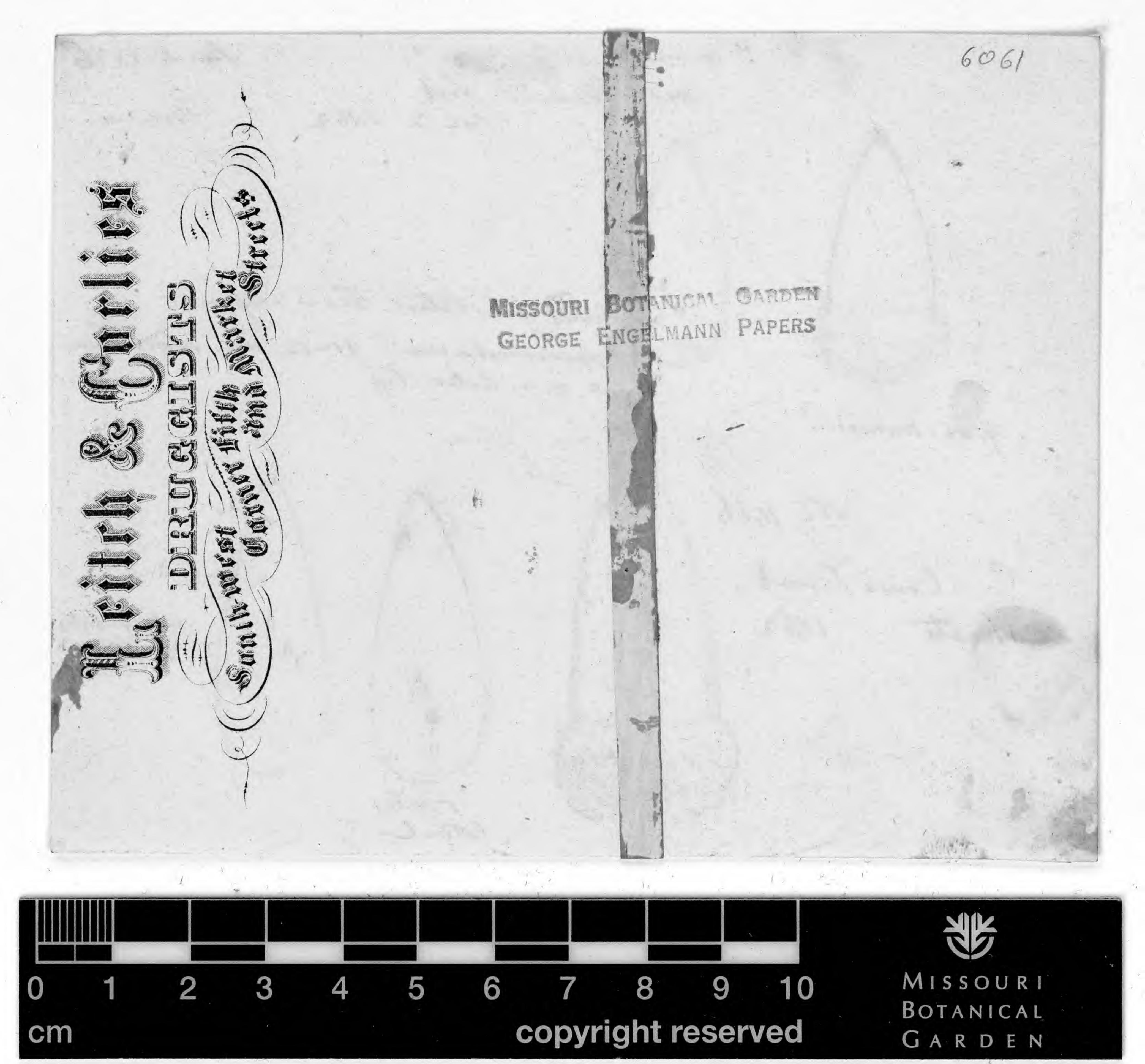
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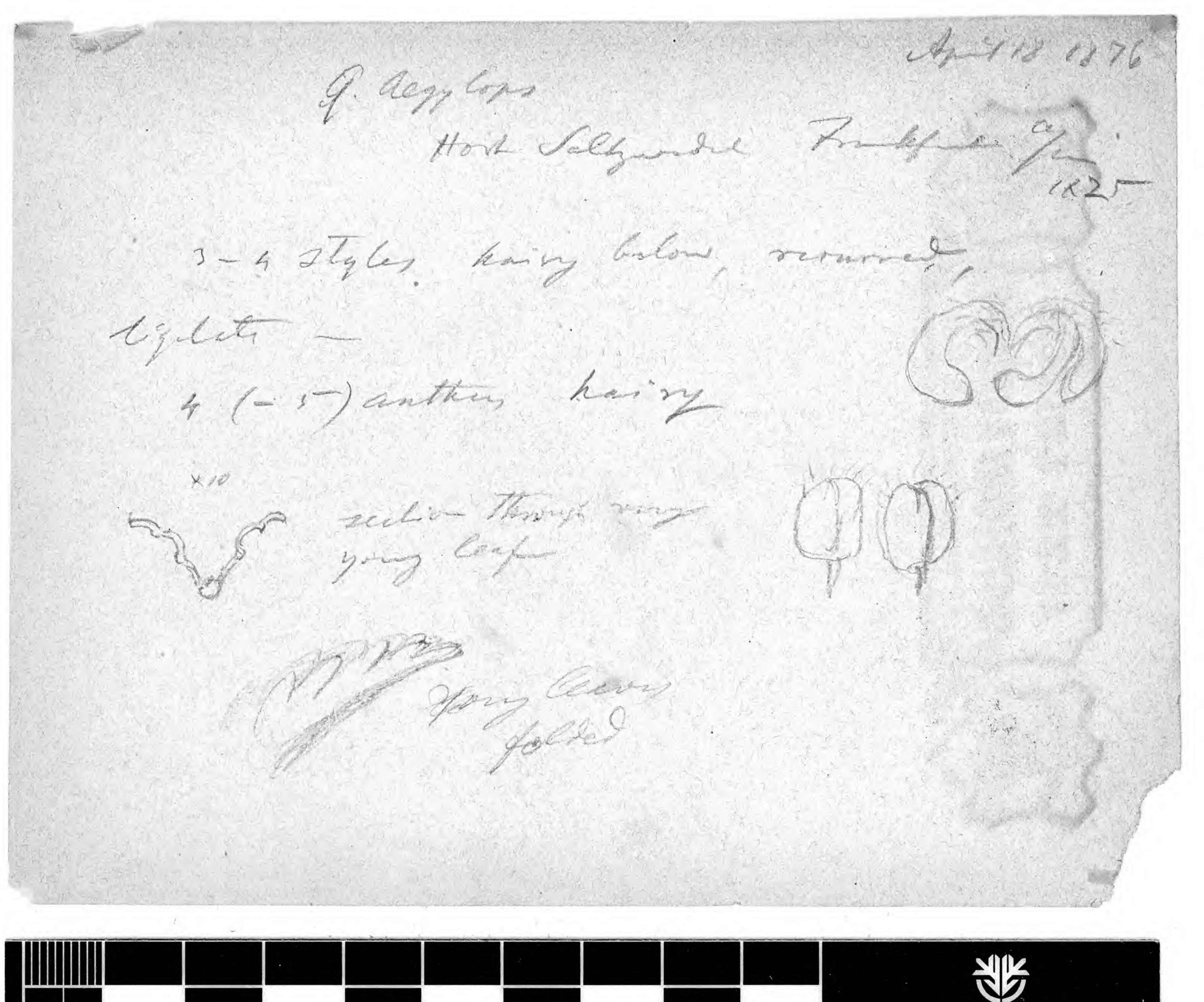




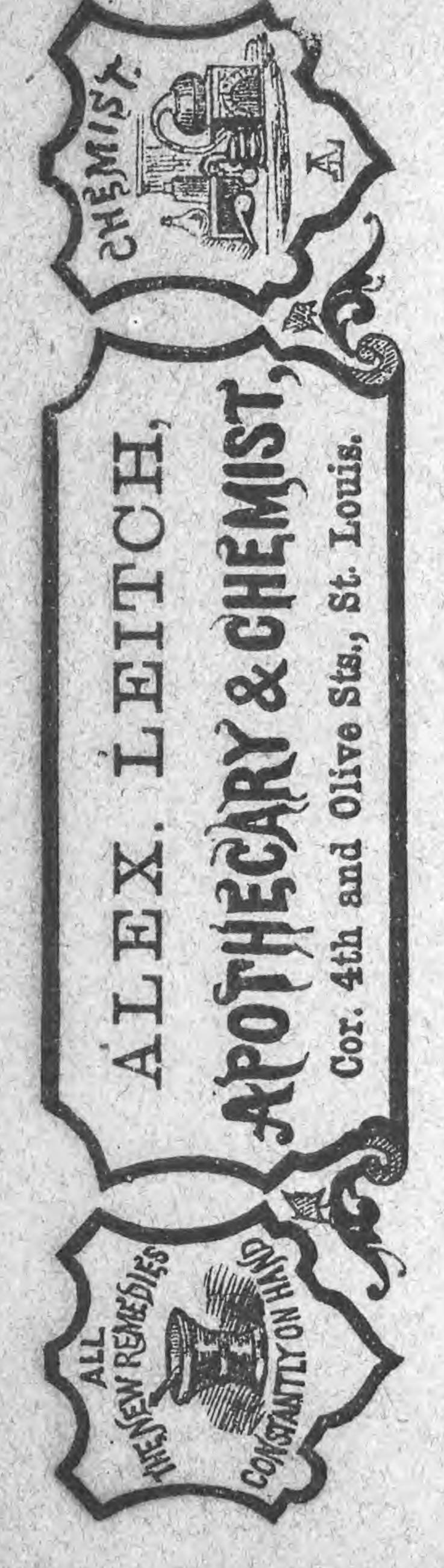


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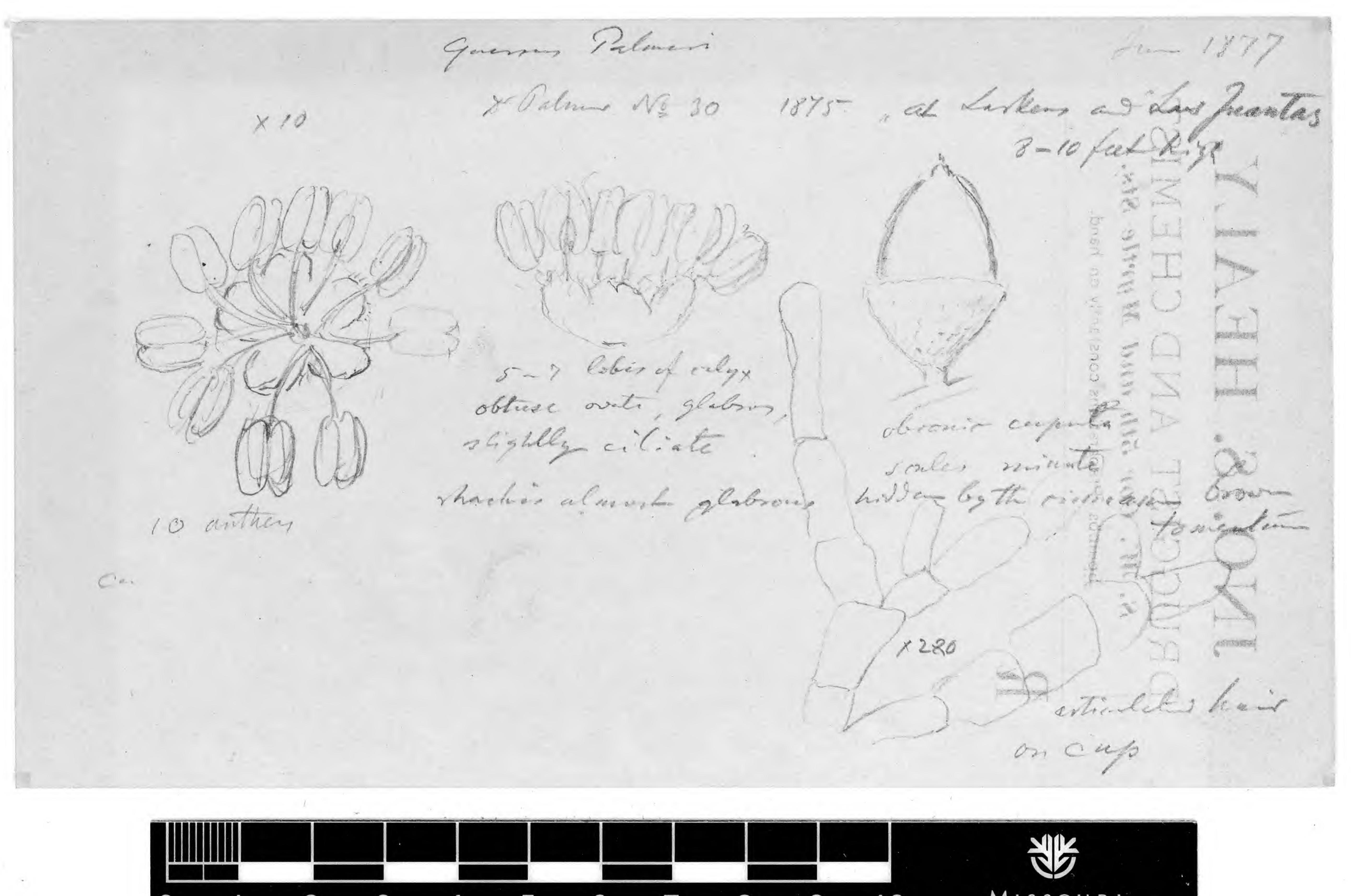












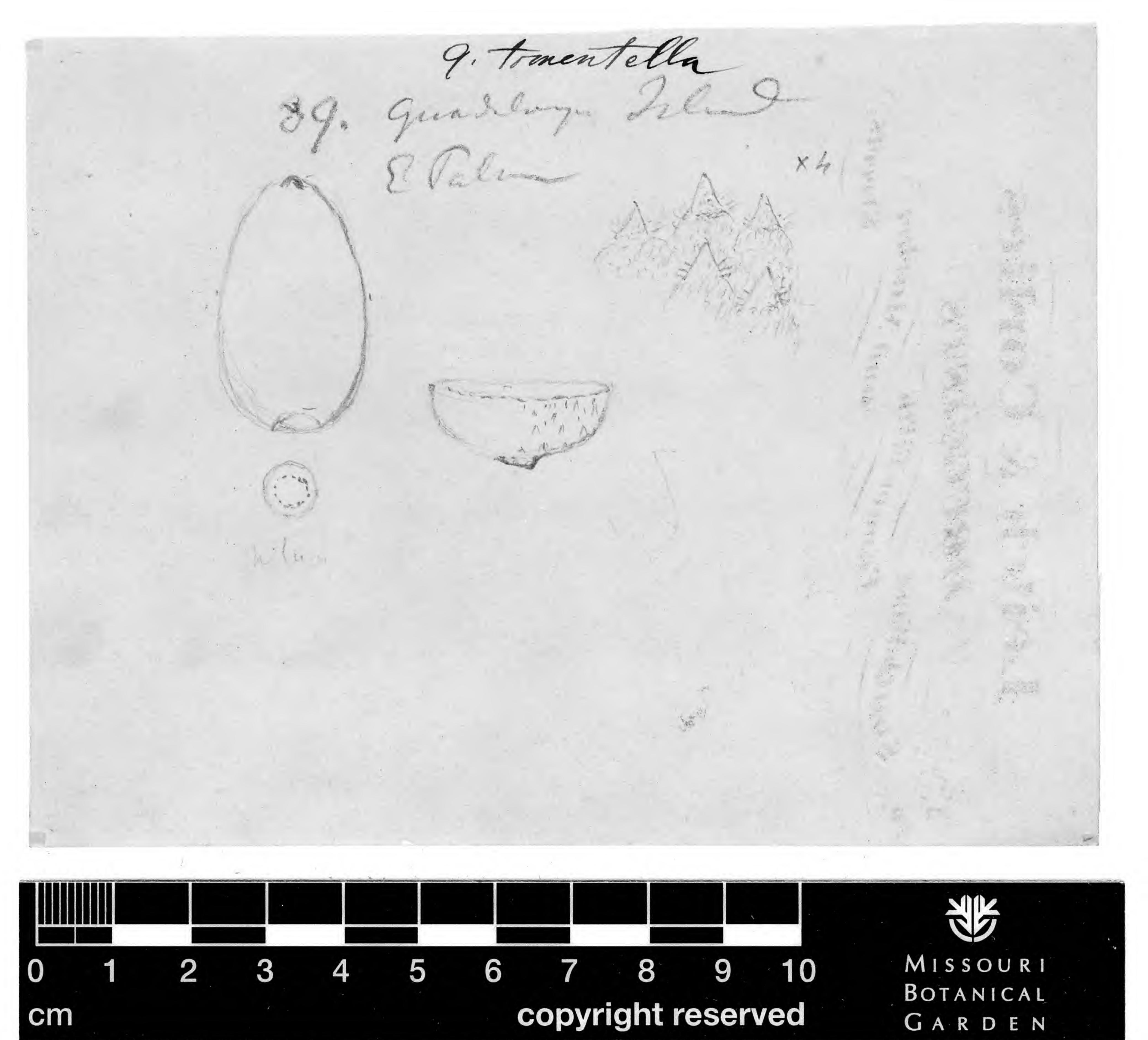


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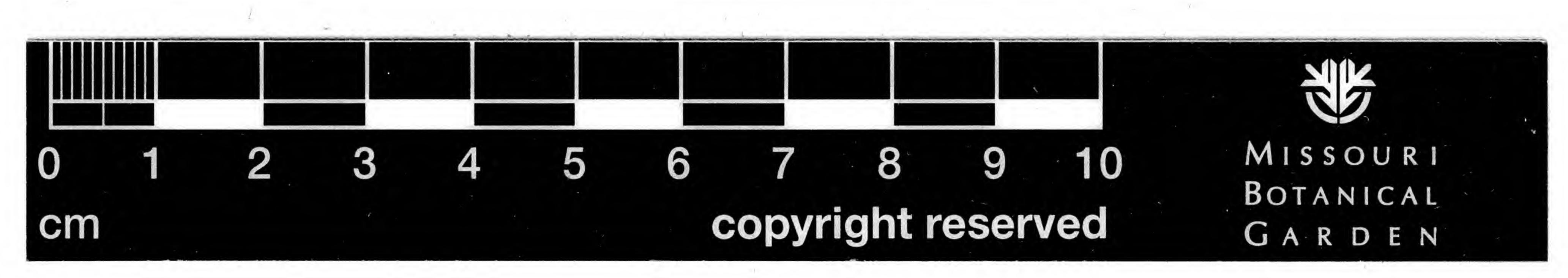
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MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN



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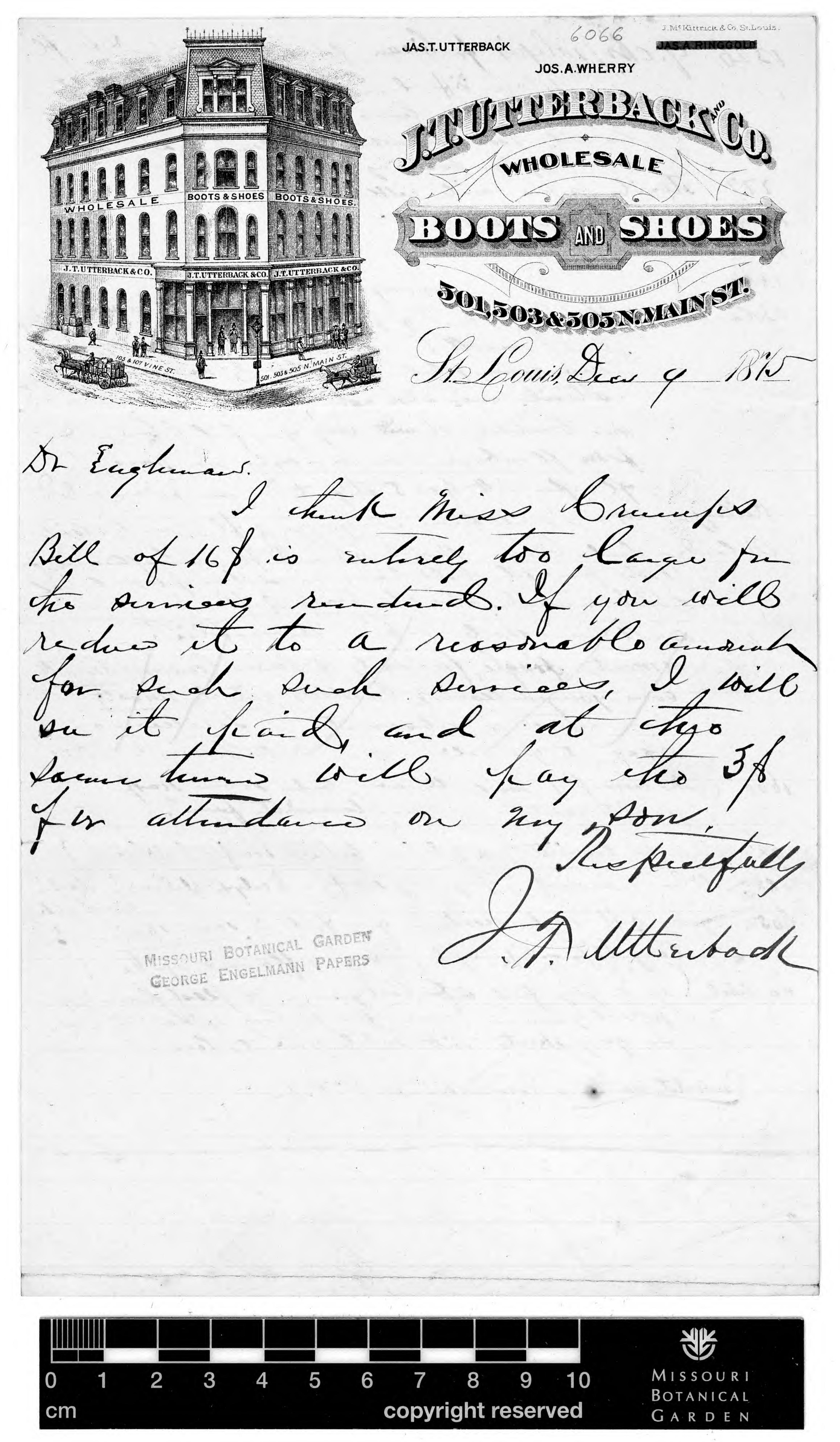


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MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN



"THE BOY EMIGRANTS."

Mr. Brooks's new serial story for "St. Nicholas" is said to contain most interesting and thrilling accounts of the perils and obstacles encountered by four boys, in their long journey to, and life in, California, during the days of the gold-seekers. The editors give us a hint of its suture development by announcing that even when the boys reach Council Bluffs-"the jumping-off place," as all emigrants called it—the dangers in their way make the leap seem like "jumping from the frying-pan into the fire"; but that they leave the Bluffs with a fixed resolution, which, coupled with the perils they knew to be awaiting them, promises a rich fund of adventure. There's the story for you, boys!



GRANDMA CALLS THE POLICE. [From Grandma's Nap, in St. Nicholas.]

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

"The Site of Solomon's Temple Discovered," is the title of an article in SCRIBNER for December, which appeals to all interested in Bible study. The demonstration of this site is based upon a new theory, and is the result of personal examination and life-long study. The text is accompanied by several excellent maps.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen is announced as about to contribute to "St. Nicholas" a biographical sketch of Hans Christian Andersen, and the article will doubtless attract much attention, on account both of the subject and the writer Coming as he does from the neighboring country of Norway (where Andersen was almost as well known and loved as in his native Denmark), and having had the rare advantage of a personal acquaintance with the noble old poet, Mr. Boyesen is richly endowed with materials for a sketch of Andersen, at least equal, and probably superior, in interest to any that have yet appeared. The author of "Gunnar," moreover, is sure to write well and vigorously on any subject he may handle, and the editors of "St. Nicholas" pronounce this latest effort an exceedingly welcome tribute to the memory of Andersen, given in a style concise, fresh, abounding in anecdote, and thoroughly entertaining. To add to the excellence of the sketch, "St. Nicholas" promises for the frontispiece of the number an entirely new and original portrait of Andersen, and besides this, a fac-simile of the poet's autograph.

SOMETHING FOR BOYS.

Messrs. Scribner & Co. promise to give in the December number of St. NICHOLAS, an opportunity for boys to learn all about railroads. The history, the construction, the management and the limitations of the railway, are all to be set forth simply and clearly, and without a trace, they say, of that dry statistical description which makes the encyclopedia (almost the only other convenient authority upon the subject) a bugbear to the boys.

What is said in such an article should surely interest every lad who has a mechanical twist in his head, and, for the sake of its information alone, should be given

to every boy who can read.

HOW WE GOT THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE SEA.

Some one writing from New-York says of Mr. Hale's new story: * * * I am not aware that any of the Western literati have made a novel from the surprises and alarms which preceded our acquisition of the immense territory west of the Mississippi and south of the latitude of 31°. These surprises and alarms are the material which Mr. Hale has chosen for his novel called "Philip Nolan's Friends," which is to appear in "Scribner's Monthly," beginning with January.

How well he will work them up I cannot tell, but the ground is very tempting. From the time when Kentucky and Ohio were first settled, until 1803 gave us the mouth of the river—for twenty years, that is, after the peace with England—every sort of alarm swept in succession through the settlements on the river. There were just those doubts and panics and

surprises which romance delights in.

The standard histories pass these things by with very few words. The fact is just alluded to in some of the histories, that Gen. Wilkinson, with an army of some thousand men, stood for days in battle array, fronting a large Spanish force for some hours—just this side of the river Sabine, in the year 1806. It was only the turn of a straw, so to speak, which arrested bloodshed then—and bloodshed would have brought with it war—and would probably have annexed Texas to the United States forty years before, in fact, it fell in to our attraction.

While the histories just speak of this, they do not say, as they should do, that for ten years before that time, the whole West had been excited by similar alarms. A thousand Western militia were under Wil-

kinson's orders on that occasion.

Indeed, if history were ever written truly, our plucky President, the first Adams, would be seen to have come near earning the title of the First of Filibusters. Had the people chosen him a second time, they might have won Louisiana and Texas in ways we little think of. John Adams was not a man to stand much nonsense. When he found the navigation of the Mississippi endangered, he put half the army of the United States on that river, provided ample fleets of flat-boats for them to descend and take Orleans with, and every young officer waited and watched, in the hope to hear that word spoken which should send them on their way. It may be, that the election o the "pacific" Jefferson was all that saved the city of Orleans from this attack. The Spaniard had then already given it to Napoleon, because he knew he could not protect it. But John Adams had little more love for the French than for the Spaniard.

In the midst of all such alarms, marshaling of militia, riots at Natchez, panics at Orleans, Philip Nolan, of Frankfort, Kentucky, went and came—the ideal Kentuckian. He knew everybody, and everybody knew him. He was hunting horses to-day; he was hobnobbing with Baron Carondelet to-morrow; he

When it came to "servants," these States were more than made good. New York counted her 155,282; Pennsylvania, 81,233; Massachusetts, 37,464.

This brief recital will probably suffice to show the inexpediency, in the present social condition of our people, of attempting to divide the class of domestic servants according to distinctions of occupation, which are certain to be affected where they do not exist, and disregarded quite as generally where they do exist. In the further course of this paper, this class, whether at 1870 or at 1860, will, therefore, be treated as a whole, without discrimination of cook or chambermaid, butler or scullion, gorgeous flunky or simple drudge. Prior to the enumeration of 1870, it was an interesting subject of speculation whether the social and economical causes which had produced such marked effects upon the ways of business throughout the country, upon the general scale of expenditure, and upon the habits of domestic life, would be found to have increased materially the number of hired servants in families. At the South, indeed, where the negroes, who mainly supplied the domestic service of 1860, had come to own themselves, and hence to be in a position not only to demand wages, but to take on airs; where, moreover, the general impoverishment of the proprietor class, and the slow and painful recovery of industrial production necessitated the retrenchment of expenditure, it required no careful count of the people to make it certain that more persons, in proportion to population, were not employed in the offices of the household in 1870 than at the earlier date.

But of the Northern and Middle States, the reverse was reasonably to be assumed. Not only had rapid progress been made in the Upper Ten Thousand toward European standards of equipage and service, but it was generally claimed and admitted that the middle class of our population had made a decided movement in the same direction; that life was freer with us than it used to be, family expenditure more liberal, luxuries more widely diffused, assistance more readily commanded in all departments, industrial or domestic. Few would have ventured to predict that the results of the Census would show that, while social requirements have increased on every hand; while the appetites and tastes of the household have been rendered more difficult and exact-

ery of America by Christopher Columbus. | diet, and by the popularization of foreign fruits and spices, of condiments and game; while we are everywhere taking on the semblance of greater ease and indulgence,—with these facts in view few would have thought the tendency of the age is not more and more to place servants in the houses of the people, or believed that, however it may be with the abodes of luxury and fashion, the wives and the mothers of the great middle class are discharging their daily duties, and keeping up their outward conformity to the demands of society, with a diminishing, rather than an increasing, body of hired help. Yet such is the fact, as revealed by the count of 1870. The sixteen free States in 1860 showed 474,857 domestic servants of all descriptions. The same States, ten years later, showed but 570,054, being a gain of only 20½ per cent. Meanwhile the aggregate population of these States had increased upward of 27 per cent.

The States in which this relative decrease in the number of servants has been most marked, are the New England States, together with New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Western and Northwestern States, on the other hand, have, without exception, increased the proportion of their domestic service largely since 1860, showing that, while the commercial and manufacturing States are coming to feel the necessity of economizing in this direction of expenditure, the well-to-do inhabitants of the agricultural States are just beginning to indulge themselves somewhat freely in the luxury of being served and waited on.

Abandoning now the retrospect, and grouping the States of the Union according to the facts of the present time, we shall in our further comparisons set the number of domestic servants in each State, not against the total population, but against the number of families, as affording the best measure of the amount of service secured.

Let us turn first to the old slave-breeding States. Here, in former times, the tendency to a plethora of domestic service was very marked. "Niggers" were native and to the manor born. They represented no expenditure but that of the corn and pork necessary to bring them to the age, and size, and strength to perform the arduous duties of lying around on the floor or in the sun, and answering an occasional call to some personal service. In "one of the first families" cook had her legion of minor functionaries; the coachman was at the head of a little state; every member of the family, from ing by the diversification of the national youngest to eldest, had his or her own body1.383 Chattlefer atak upport it to the formal one in the formal one in the formal one in the free formal one in the f it and out powens to the countries (Shith ris) fit Calif philoso dutite Com sent or entired in some Labour ? antho smaller expanse hat all It leave our smitted in Laste orbite ? The spray dutate in anthus smilling emeny with MISSOURI 10 BOTANICAL

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by MRS. OLIPHANT, PAPERS FOR CHILDREN, selection of such varieties, as leaf-blight, making a suggestion in regard if any one has ever the growth of pears; not only There would seem to be some mysterious the Chinese sand pear fect as to be recognized with difficulty as the same fruit, when compared with the same variety grown to be well worth experiment blemish, and of a complexion so brilliant and per culture, seems to produce the effect mentioned. soil to be on which, from its remarkable vigor rendering the trees exempt from disease, causing the fruit of every variety to be free circumstances, from here only a few miles distant in the country. other knowledge in country are this, and every other cities which may be, seems difference this And for our iable to it. ybridizing to enquire the remedy atmospheric influence it In the present state growing whatever tirely atmospheric, allude seems to be, in the appear to be least 1 liarly favorable to seem tirely exempt from only under by from rendering the blight, would And I would the otherwise tried, either Pears

not refrain exemption, influence, to a pear, ing with. subject, garden not state of about cultidepends mportance e to many things; and as my trees get no except what feet high, and yet I cannot perceive that pears would think, to show Some of my pear trees are than on the original prethem, as apple, cherry and am convinced, that the protection afforded adpear or inches in diameter and twenty. ting, and should ble and nursery grounds, is a decided through is generally done by writers on near them. well ing for pod that much more in ground that was not in a go find I have forgotten to say anyth confess that I do not attach as much i preparation of the soil before plan soil essential; and I certainly any one to think of planting be necessary labor in cultivation, s of pear trees, at intervals highly fertile I: and I certai other crops, injure anything growing enough, to be almost clear gain. as would after treatment, but I consider I have said growing near ruit trees do. त्र the consider manure and no five or six lied to subject. vantag advise crops chard other seem that now H

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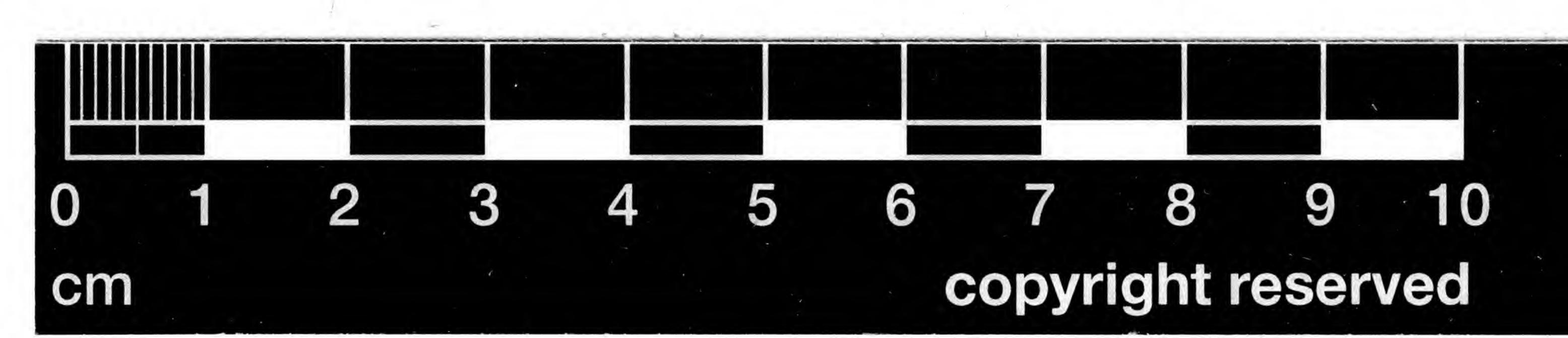
As no cause or remedy has ever been discovered for this, the only way to avoid it, seems to be, to discard the varieties subject to it. I might say here, however, that I have noticed that the fruit of trees that are unthrifty from any cause, appear to be most liable to crack, and this would seem to be another argument in favor of high-culture.

The pear seems to be less subject to the at tacks of insects than other tree fruits, but curculio and other similar insects are sufficiently a troublesome to make a remedy very desirable, if such were possible: and I will repeat here the opinion that I have often before urged, that the true remedy for this, and most other insect pests, is to be found in the protection, encour agement and domestication of insectivorous birds, and I earnestly advise attention to this subject. I intend myself experimenting with the European sparrow, and I hope others will balso

ve every year many bushels of fine pears

ee with straight stem; it too, throws out a few impant, horizontal branches, which it thrusts to the heads of other trees within its reach, and deforms both them and itself; but by niprove feet of their growth, the tree assumes a andsome form, and becomes highly ornamental. Throws up many suckers from its roots, which is figure a fine lawn; they should be pulled up that off from the roads.

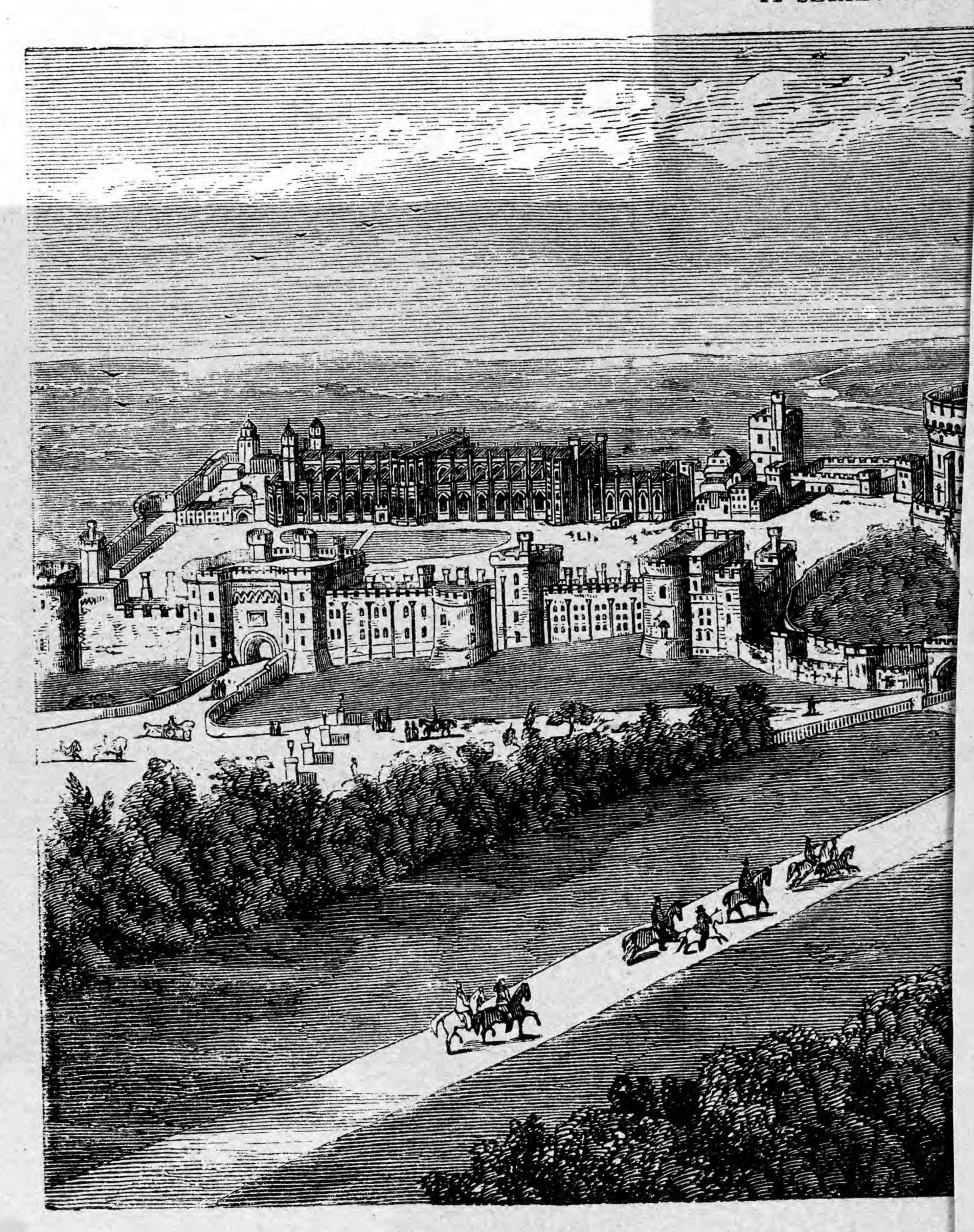
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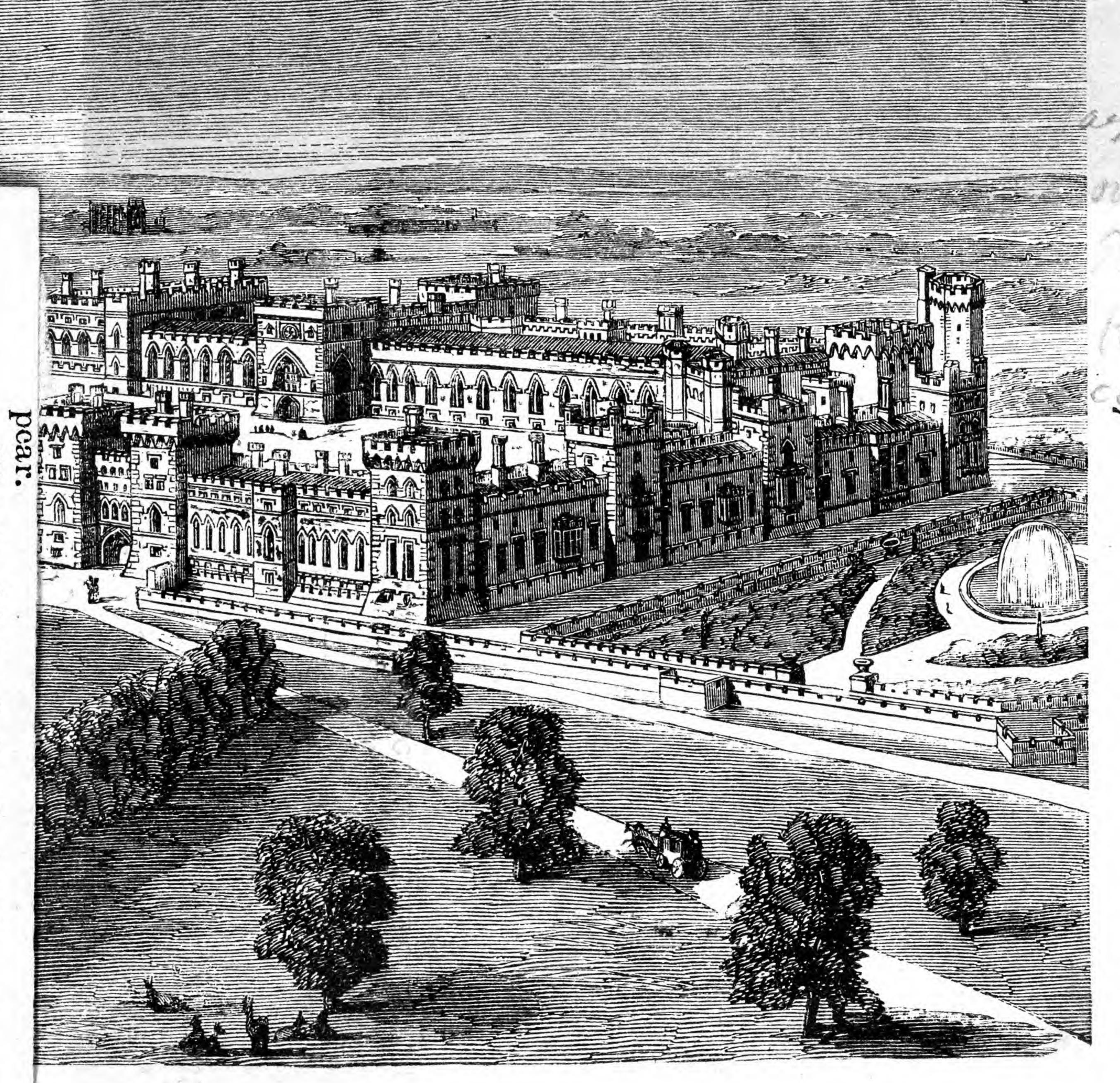
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DY MRS. OLIPHANT,

PAPERS FOR CHILDREN,



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TALKS WITH BOYS.

A series of papers under this title is also in course of preparation for the present volume.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF 1776

Had no juvenile periodicals at all. The only magazines they knew of were the powder magazines, to which their fathers subscribed so heartily.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF 1876

Have St. Nicholas and other periodicals devoted to their improvement and amusement. But St. Nicholas is working not only for the young folks of to-day, but, indirectly, for those of future generations. It will fail in its work if

THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF 1976

Are not molded more or less by its influence and teaching.

"The Boy Emigrants," by Noah Brooks,

Stands among the foremost attractions of St. Nicholas for the year. This story, with its scenes of adventure and its admirable descriptions, has aroused a great interest in the readers of the Magazine, both old and young.

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